The characteristic polynomial (⟨acronymref|definition|CP⟩) is

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{p}_B(x) &= \det(B - x\,I_2)\\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & -1 \\ -1 & 1-x \end{vmatrix}\\ &= (2-x)(1-x) - (1)(-1) \quad \langle\text{acronymref}|\text{theorem}|\text{DMST}\rangle\\ &= \left(x - \frac{3+3i}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{3-3i}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

where the factorization can be obtained by finding the roots of $p_B(x) = 0$ with the quadratic equation. By ⟨acronymref|theorem|EMRCP⟩ the eigenvalues of B are the complex numbers $\lambda_1 = \frac{3+3i}{2}$ and $\lambda_2 = \frac{3-3i}{2}$.

El polinomio caracteristico (⟨acronymref|definition|CP⟩) es

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{p}_B(x) &= \det(B - x\,I_2)\\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & -1 \\ -1 & 1-x \end{vmatrix}\\ &= (2-x)(1-x) - (1)(-1) \quad \langle\text{acronymref}|\text{theorem}|\text{DMST}\rangle\\ &= \left(x - \frac{3+3i}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{3-3i}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

donde la factorización puede ser obtenida encontrando las raices de $p_B(x) = 0$ con la ecuación cuadrática. Por ⟨acronymref|theorem|EMRCP⟩ los eigenvalores de B son los numeros complejos $\lambda_1 = \frac{3+3i}{2}$ and $\lambda_2 \frac{3-3i}{2}$.

Contributede by Robert Beezer

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